



Ancient and Modern

# Greek Architecture

executed in

## Penteli Marble

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1265 BROADWAY,  
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architecture

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60pp. half-tone engravings  
(ca. 1900)







THE PENTELIKON MARBLE.



HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS BY KRAMER & JLGNER, BERLIN W.

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# The Pentelikon Marble.

Professor HEINRICH SCHMID,

Professor of Art at the Imperial Institute of Arts and Crafts in Vienna, states the following about Pentelikon Marble in an article,

Published in the Issues of the 10th and 20th February, 1898,

OF

"DER DEUTSCHE STEINBILDHAUER & STEINMETZ," MUNICH & BERLIN,

Official Organ of the Association of German Master Stone Masons.

**T**he glorious marble material from which the master-pieces have been carved by the Greek and Roman sculptors in ancient times, has always been the admiration of every spectator.

The study of ancient art has greatly increased the knowledge of the materials used in the construction of ancient buildings and monuments, and architects and archæologists have been endeavouring to determine the exact location of the old quarries which supplied these precious materials. Their searches however have been successful to a limited extent only, the greater number remaining undiscovered. Of those known to us few remain, which have either been worked up to the present date, or have latterly been re-opened. The most important representative of this group is the Pentelikon, near Athens, of which we wish to speak to-day.

The Pentelikon mountain range rises in the form of a flat roof up to 3,500 feet, and is situated about eight miles north-east of Athens. According to Professor Lepsius, this mountain range consists in its geological construction of a bank of so-called lower white marble of 1,600 feet in depth. Above the same are layers of mica shale, and in and above the latter, deposits of blue-grey upper marble.

Standing on the Akropolis at Athens, one perceives to the right of the Pentelikon summit, which in olden times was adorned with a statue of Pallas Athenæ, the white stone walls and waste heaps of the ancient quarries, dipping in a long line towards the valley, where to-day the monastery of Penteli is situated. Here formerly the ancient community of Demos Penteli stood, which formed the head-quarters of the quarrymen, masons and sculptors employed in the Pentelikon quarries.



The mountain originally known under the name of Brilissos, or Brilitos, was given the name of Pentelikon, after the Demos Penteli, and the marble quarried here was designated as Pentelikos Lithos. To the Italian marble worker, who found this marble in large quantities among the ruins of Rome, it was known, as Marmo Greco Fino. We call it Pentelikon marble.

Of the numerous ancient quarries which are found on the Pentelikon, the majority are located on the south slope, *i. e.*, on the side nearest to the capital. The quarries rise from the foot of the mountain in galleries to a height of about 3,000 feet, on both sides of the ancient paved inclined plane, which ran in a straight line from top to bottom. This inclined plane is still distinguishable, as the traces of the pavement and the grooves of the ancient carts, where the road passed over the bare rock, are noticeable. These grooves show that the wheels of the carts were  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. The back of the cart touched the ground and acted as a brake.

On the north side there are few ancient quarries, although its formation, with its precipitous slopes, would facilitate the working of quarries, and the material found is better than on the south side of the Penteli. The reason why the ancient Greeks have quarried almost exclusively on the south side, may be found in the fact that the latter is nearer to Athens, and that the inclined plane afforded easy transportation of the marble blocks from every quarry located there.

In the Pentelikon quarries a peculiar method of extraction by the old Greeks may be observed. Although the layers are not horizontal, but are dipping inwards, the blocks have all been cut and removed by wedges horizontally to the vertical smoothly chiselled walls. The quarries form therefore a series of gallery-like right angle stone chambers, from which perfectly regular parallelepipedic stone blocks of every size, even to the largest were taken, as the thickness of the layers had not to be considered in this manner of extraction. They had to contend with one disadvantage, which, however, was not of great importance, except in very large blocks, *viz.*: that the stratification passed diagonally through the blocks, as also the greyish-white seams of mica shale, which are often found in the marble running parallel to the natural stratum of the stone. These diagonal strata and ribbons of mica offer less resistance to the penetration of the water, and are subject to a quicker disintegration than the other denser parts of the marble. This accounts for the fact that in large architrave stones and pillar drums, the disintegration and peeling off is the furthest advanced in the spots, where these strata and ribbons of mica intersect the block, whilst all the other parts of the stone would be in a perfect state of preservation, although 2,000 years have passed over them. This is ample proof that the Pentelikon marble may be ranged among the most weather resisting minerals, if the mica seams are avoided as much as possible, and the stone is quarried from its natural layer.

The Pentelikon marble was quarried in enormous quantities in ancient times. Professor Lepsius estimates that out of the quarries of Demos Penteli alone, over 550,000 cubic yards have been taken. The most famous Buildings at Athens, the Parthenon, the Propylæes, the Erechtheion, Theseion, Olympieion, &c., were all built of Pentelikon marble. Other cities were also large consumers of this stone. In the times of the independence of Greece the quarries were most likely national property, but when Hellas came under Roman sway, the Greek quarries and mines were nearly all confiscated, *i. e.*, they became the property of the Roman administration. Such was the fate of the quarries on the Hymettos near Athens, of Paros, Euboea, Skyros &c., whilst the Pentelikon quarries passed for a short time into the hands of and were worked by the rich Athenian citizen Herodus Attikus, a friend of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. After his death the quarries reverted to the State and passed under Government administration. Work was actively continued until the 4th century A.D. The material was not only used in Greece, but was in great demand in Rome, although the quarries opened by Cæsar in Etruria, at Luni (the present Carrara) were much nearer and easier of access to Rome. The Pentelikon marble was in such high favour in Rome, that it readily had the preference over the Lunic marble, and people paid willingly a higher price for it.

During the Byzantine times, and especially under the Turkish Government, all art work was abandoned in Greece. How could a nation which had been robbed by the Turks of every liberty, and oppressed by them, under their despotic sway, think of art, not to speak of creating works of art! The Pentelikon quarries were deserted for nearly 1,500 years, until in the beginning of this century the hour of deliverance from the



Turkish yoke had struck for Greece. After a six years' fight, the Independence of Greece was declared in 1828, and King Otto was crowned in 1832. Three years later the foundation stone of the Royal Palace was laid, and with it began a new epoch in the history of the Pentelikon. Its marble was used for the Palace as well as for Government and Private Buildings. The ancient road leading from Athens to the inclined plane at Penteli, a distance of 9 miles, which had been destroyed in the course of time, was rebuilt and the quarries made accessible. Very large quantities of Pentelikon marble were brought to Athens, but unfortunately this period of new activity did not last very long, a severe crisis set in, and soon the Pentelikon quarries were again neglected. The road became impassable, and when the bridges fell in, all communication with Athens ceased, so that in the beginning of the sixties scarcely any Pentelikon marble came to Athens, and only Italian marble and the so-called Turchino from the Island of Tinos were used.

A change took place when in the year 1861 the construction of the Academy of Science, designed by Hansen and presented by Baron Sina, was begun under the superintendence of the well-known architect E. Ziller. The lower portion of this magnificent edifice was built of Piræus limestone, the upper stories of marble, over 3,200 cubic yards (7,000 tons) of the latter material, partly in blocks of very considerable dimensions were used. Ziller closed a contract of lease with the Monastery of Penteli, which gave him the right to quarry marble on the convent property, *i.e.*, on the south slope of the mountain. The road to Athens was repaired and two new bridges were built by Ziller at the expense of Baron Sina. Soon after, the construction of the Polytechnic School was commenced, followed by the Central Museum, the Parliamentary Buildings and numerous private houses, so that great activity once more prevailed in the Pentelikon quarries.

The exportation of the marble was not to be thought of, partially owing to the wasteful method of quarrying pursued by the Athens marble contractors, and partly owing to the lack of suitable installation for the transportation to and the loading of large blocks into the ship. Baron T. H. von Hansen contemplated building the Houses of Parliament in Vienna out of Pentelikon marble, but he had to abandon this idea when he found it impossible to deliver the stones in the desired large dimensions. The local marble industry, however, was on the constant increase, so that the number of stone-masons rose from 80 in the year 1860, to 500 in the year 1896.

The majority of the newer quarries as well as the ancient quarries are situated on the South slope of the Pentelikon, in the district of the Monastery of Penteli. The former are in close proximity to the ancient quarries. In the latter work is prohibited for archaeological reasons as well as out of reverence for ancient times.

Owing to the increased demand for marble, new sources of supply were sought and found in the territory of the Monastery of Petraki, in the district of Kokkinara, where a number of quarries were opened, producing partly white but principally blue-grey marble. The latter is used for ordinary building and decorative work and has supplanted the stone of the Hymettos, used originally for these purposes.

For the exhibition building (named Zappeion, after its founder), erected in 1885 by architect Ziller, the marble was supplied from quarries on the north side of the Pentelikon, situated within 500 yards of the two ancient marble quarries and adjacent to the ruins of a chapel dedicated to Saint Dionysos. For this reason they are called Dionysos quarries.

In speaking of the white marble quarried on the Pentelikon, a distinction has to be made between the southern or Monastery marble, and the northern or Dionysos marble.

THE SOUTHERN or MONASTERY MARBLE is very fine grained, of a milkish white, somewhat dull and not as transparent as the Carrara or the Paros marble. It is in layers, and is sometimes intersected by greyish white seams of mica shale. Its structure is very compact. It contains in addition to carbonate of lime, traces of ferric oxide, ferric oxidul and mica shale. The ferric combination develops in time into ferric hydroxide, producing, especially on the weatherside, that beautiful golden brown "Patina," which excites the admiration of all spectators, when viewing the ancient works and buildings of Athens. This "Patina" of itself renders the Pentelikon marble superior to the Carrara marble, which latter when exposed to the air, turns black. The admixture of shale has the disadvantage that it tends to a more rapid disintegration of the stone, but as



these intersections of the shale appear always parallel to the layers, it should not be difficult to avoid them. Indeed the present mode of quarrying being different to the one employed by the ancient Greeks, the strata and with them the intersections of the mica shale will no longer cross the stones diagonally.

The weather resisting quality of the white Pentelikon marble is extraordinary, owing to the compactness of the rock. Proof is found in the excellent state of preservation of the stone in the ruins of buildings and sculptural works, all of which have been exposed for more than 2,000 years to the influence of temperature. On the Erechtheion, for instance, ornaments still exist which to-day are as sharp in form and contour, as if they had just left the hand of the sculptor. The Pentelikon marble is not favoured by a temperate climate, as every winter the country is covered with snow and visited by heavy frosts.

THE NORTHERN or DIONYSOS MARBLE is of a similar character, and in many respects it is far superior to the Monastery marble. Its grain is somewhat coarser, more fully crystallised and more translucent, so that in lustre and transparency it surpasses the Carrara Statuario, and it almost equals the famous Paros Lychnitos, the noblest statuary material of all times. Its snowy white colour has a slight tendency to yellow, whereby the stone receives its characteristic warm colour.

Owing to the greater density and hardness of the stone, the Pentelikon marble takes a much better polish than the Carrara. (It may be here noted, that Prof. Crois in executing the sculptural work of the Academy of Science at Athens, used the North Pentelikon marble exclusively. He created in all 15 figures, of which the statues of Athenæ and Apollon are eleven feet high, requiring for each figure a block of about 175 cubic feet.)

The Northern Pentelikon marble is not only a most excellent building stone, but also a superior material for statuary, and is therefore much appreciated by the Athenian stone workers. Owing to the lack of proper means of transportation, its price has hitherto been higher than that of the marble of the south side.

The extraction of the marble in the Pentelikon quarries has been in the hands of small contractors, who conducted their work in a very primitive manner. For thirty years they blasted the rock, thereby causing an enormous amount of waste and creating fissures in the marble, and only during the last ten years this wasteful method has begun to give way to more scientific modes of extraction.

An important event has recently taken place in the formation of a strong English Company, which, possessing considerable capital, has commenced to exploit the Pentelikon and other marble deposits in Greece on a large scale and in a scientific manner. It has bought the entire north side of the Pentelikon mountain, including the Dionysos Quarries, and is about to extend the present Athens-Kephissia Railway line to the quarries. The latter are about nine miles from Kephissia, at a height of 1,800 feet immediately below the summit of the Penteli. The slope on this side is very precipitous, and is therefore favourable for the extraction of marble. The marble deposits here are of colossal magnitude, much greater than on the south side. The quality of the stone is excellent. It is pure white without blemish, whilst at Carrara pure white marble represents only a small part of the output in proportion to the large amount of cloudy and veined marble. The enterprise is excellently managed both technically and commercially. The best quarry masters have been engaged, and the Company has well founded prospects of being able to deliver faultless marble at a cheap price, and to do a successful export business with all European and American countries.

At Athens itself the marble consumption has been very much increased of late years, and amounts to-day to about 6,500 cubic yards or 14,000 tons per annum. The consumption will undoubtedly be further increased as soon as the architects can depend upon a regular supply. This was not possible up to the present, as owing to the very bad state of the roads, transportation of marble had to be stopped every year during the three winter months. Upon completion of the above-mentioned railway line, all difficulties will have been overcome, and Athens will be supplied with the noblest pure white marble, in such quantities and at such prices, that all the better dwelling houses will receive marble fronts, and their interior will be decorated with it, at a price not very much higher than ordinary stucco work.



The Pentelikon Marble Company intends to deliver the cubic metre of statuary marble at M. 500 free Hamburg or Trieste (14s. a cubic foot). This price may well cause a feeling of uneasiness among the quarrymen of Carrara, who will have to reduce their price very considerably, to meet this Greek competition.

For the second time within 1,900 years, the two perhaps greatest marble producing districts are pitted against each other in open rivalry. No matter to whom the final victory will fall, the consumers of marble can only be the gainers, as white marble will become cheaper. This we hope, will be followed by a revival of the entire marble industry. Marble structures will rise everywhere, and architects will return to the true and only building material, which, for the sake of art, should never have been relegated to that secondary place it has, we regret to say, occupied for such a long time. There are therefore excellent reasons, to hail with joy and sympathy the reappearance of the Pentelikon Marble in the European stone market.











Royal Mechanical Technical Testing Station.

Charlottenburg—Berlin.

## Department for Building Material.

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Messrs. Perino & Co., of Berlin,

submitted on the 29th September, 1897, for a test, samples of stone which bear the designation of

### “Pentelikon Marble”.

The experiments were commenced on the 25th January, 1898, under **B. No. 809**, and gave the following results:

The sample material consisted of

- (1) 32 white cubes of about 5 cm.
- (2) 2 „ „ „ „ 7.1 cm.
- (3) 3 specimens of irregular shape.

The bases of the specimens bear the mark “Lager”.



## Sample Material:

Two marble cubes of 7.1 cm and three pieces of irregular shape.

## Quality of Cleavage Surface.

1. Grain: Crystals fine grained with a few scattered small grains of sulphuric pyrites.
2. Cleavage: Uneven, lustrous with conchoidal fracture.
3. Colour: Snow-white.

The cubes were subjected to a temperature of  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) and rubbed on a Bauschinger Rubbing Machine under a pressure of 0.6 Kilo per square centimetre ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs per sq. inch.). The surface of cube, viz. 50 sq. cm ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  sq. in.) being polished. Radius of disc 22 cm ( $8\frac{2}{3}$  in.), total number of revolutions 440, velocity 69 cm ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  in.) per second, 20 grammes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  oz) of No. 3 Naxos Emery used per 22 revolutions, the stone being cleaned of all used emery, before a fresh lot was added.

Weight of specimens of stone with perfect polished surface:

Specimen 1 . . . . . 999.2 grammes.  
 „ 2 . . . . . 994.8 „

Specific gravity (determined from block) average of 4 tests . . 2.699  
 do (determined from powder) . . . . . 2.714  
 Degree of density . . . . . 0.994

## Abrasion.

Loss of Weight after the following Revolutions of the Disc.

Revolutions.	110	220	330	440	Total	
	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	ccm
Specimen 1	25.4	27.8	24.5	29.5	107.6	39.9
„ 2	27.3	23.9	21.5	23.8	96.5	35.8
					102.1	37.9

## Freezing Test.

In order to ascertain the resistance of the stone against freezing, 10 cubes were immersed for 144 hours and exposed alternately 25 times, 4 hours to a temperature of about  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $10^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) and then thawed for 3 hours in tepid water of room temperature. After these tests the samples were found to be absolutely unaffected.



COPY

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March 28, 1908.

Gentlemen:-

Answering your inquiry as to the Pentelikon marble which is being used for much of the interior work of the New York Public Library, we are very glad to state that the stock thus far delivered is very satisfactory to us and fully meets our expectations, and the work as erected is very attractive. If the work hereafter delivered is of the same quality as that already in the building, we shall be very much pleased.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Carrara & Hastings.

Messrs. Beckmann & Shepard,

1265 Broadway,

New York.



COPY.

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Chemical Laboratory & Testing Works,

2, Broadway, Westminster, S. W.

4th September, 1900.

1229/1900

SAMPLES OF WHITE MARBLE FOR ANALYSIS.

Pentellic.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your instructions, we have analysed the sample of White Marble received from you the 29th ult., and now beg to report the results.

	%
Insoluble Siliceous matter.....	0.16
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	0.04
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	0.02
Lime (CaO).....	55.84
Magnesia (MgO).....	0.45
Carbonic Anhydride (CO <sub>2</sub> ).....	42.98
Combined water and loss.....	<u>0.50</u>
	100.00

Corresponding with 97.68% of calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

The sample is almost pure carbonate, a special search was made for pyrites, which was found absent.

(Sgd) Stanger & Blount.



## Thrusting Stress and Porosity Tests.

Designation\* of the specimens by the sender: "Pentelikon Marble". — Form of testing pieces: Cubes.

Dimensions:

Specimens 1—10, Average 5.08 x 5.07 x 4.80 cm.

Base area 1—10 25.8 sq. centimetre.

" 11—20 " 5.13 x 5.14 x 4.96 cm.

" " 11—20 26.4 " "

" 21—30 " 5.12 x 5.14 x 4.80 cm.

" " 21—30 26.3 " "

No of Sample	Porosity Tests.							Resistance to Thrusting Stress <sup>1)</sup>									
	Weight					Absorption of Water		Immersed in water and tested wet.		After freezing of the wet samples tested in wet <sup>2)</sup> state				Tested dry <sup>3)</sup>			
	After rubbing down. Kg.	After drying Kg.	After					Pressure in Kilo <sup>4)</sup>		No	Weight	Pressure in Kilo <sup>4)</sup>		No	Weight	Pressure in Kilo <sup>4)</sup>	
			24 hours	72 immersion	100	actual Kg.	per 1 Kg.	When cracks formed	When destroyed			When cracks formed	When destroyed			When cracks formed	When destroyed
1	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.000	.000	Cracks and destruction Simultaneous	29 690	11		Cracks and destruction Simultaneous	34 910	21		Cracks and destruction Simultaneous	31 930
2	.334	.333	.334	.334	.334	.001	.003		32 420	12			31 180	22			33 420
3	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.000	.000		34 160	13			27 950	23			33 670
4	.324	.323	.324	.324	.324	.001	.003		29 690	14			27 700	24			32 170
5	.323	.322	.323	.323	.323	.001	.003		31 930	15			33 170	25			33 420
6	.327	.326	.327	.327	.327	.001	.003		34 160	16			32 920	26			35 410
7	.331	.331	.331	.331	.331	.000	.000		31 180	17			31 180	27			34 410
8	.317	.315	.317	.317	.317	.002	.006		33 420	18			33 170	28			35 660
9	.330	.330	.330	.330	.330	.000	.000		28 440	19			29 440	29			31 180
10	.319	.318	.319	.319	.319	.001	.003		27 950	20			34 160	30			32 670
Average	.327	.326	.327	.327	.327	.001	.002	—	31.304	—	.345	—	31 578	—	0.334	—	33 394
Average Strength per sq. cm.									1213 Kg.					1196 Kg.			
" " " sq. in.									1123 Tons.					1112 Tons.			

### Notes.

- <sup>1)</sup> The base areas of the cubes have been rubbed down parallel and smooth.
- <sup>2)</sup> Ten cubes, which had been immersed in water 144 hours, were exposed 25 times to a cold temperature of about minus 12° Celsius (10° F.) and then thawed up in water of ordinary room temperature.
- <sup>3)</sup> The cubes were dried to stationary weight.
- <sup>4)</sup> The figures are only reliable within  $\pm 2.5\%$ .

Charlottenburg, 8th March, 1898.

### Royal Mechanical Technical Testing Station.

The Manager:

(L. S.)

The Chief of Department:

i. V. Rudeloff.

Gary.









View of Athens with the Acropolis.

Ansicht von Athen mit Acropolis

Vue d'Athènes et de l'Acropolis.





Acropolis of Athens.

Acropolis in Athen

Acropolis d'Athènes.





Erechtheion, Acropolis

Erechtheion, Acropolis

Erechthéion, Acropolis





Monument of the Olympieion (Temple of Zeus Olympios)

Ruinen des Olympieion (Tempel des Zeus Olympios)

Ruines de l'Olympée (Olympe temple de Zéus)



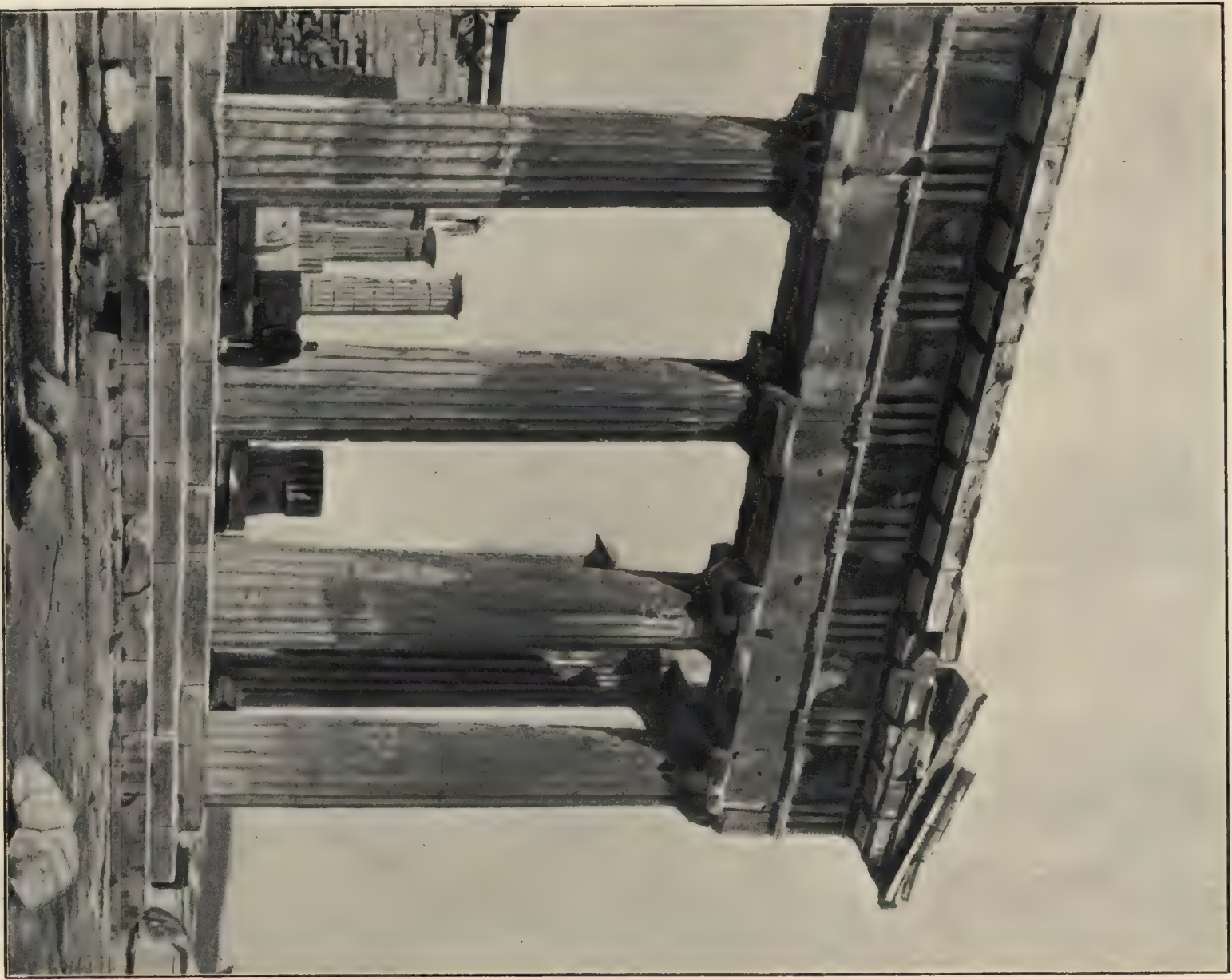


Propylaen mit Pinakothek, Acropolis

Propylees and Pinakothek, Acropolis

Propylées et Pinacothèque, Acropolis





Parthenon (North East Side), Acropolis

Parthenon (Nordost-Seite), Acropolis

Parthénon, vue prise du côté du Nord Est, Acropolis





Propyläen, Acropolis

Propyläes, Acropolis

Propyläes, Acropolis





Pinakothek (Südseite), Acropolis

Pinakothek (South Side), Acropolis

Pinacothèque (côté du sud), Acropolis





Temple of Nike, Acropolis

Nike-Tempel, Acropolis

Temple de Nike, Acropolis





Erechtheion, Acropolis

Erechtheion, Acropolis

Erechthée, Acropolis



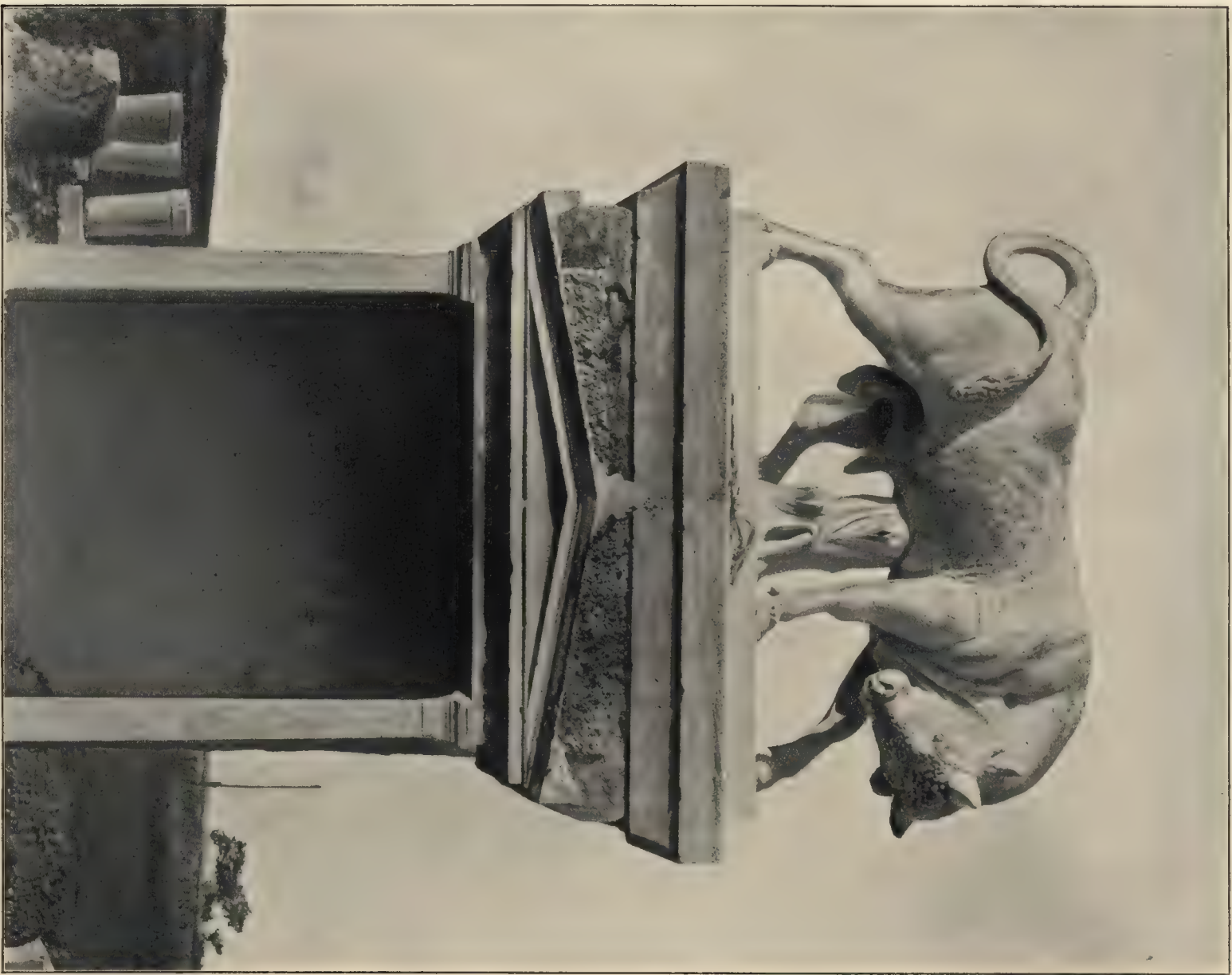


Säulentrommeln, Acropolis

Section of columns, Acropolis

Fragments de colonnes, Acropole





Ster aus der Gräberstrasse

Effigy of Bull in ancient Road of Tombs

Taureau dans l'ancienne Avenue des tombes





Royal Palace Portico and Approach (Front)

Königliches Schloss, Säulenhalle und Aufgang

Palais Royal façade avec rampe et portique





Akademie Sina

Academy Sina

Académie Sina





Front View of the Academy Sina

Vorderansicht der Akademie Sina

Façade de l'Académie Sina





Akademie Sina, Vorder-Ansicht

Front View of Academy Sina

Façade de l'Académie Sina



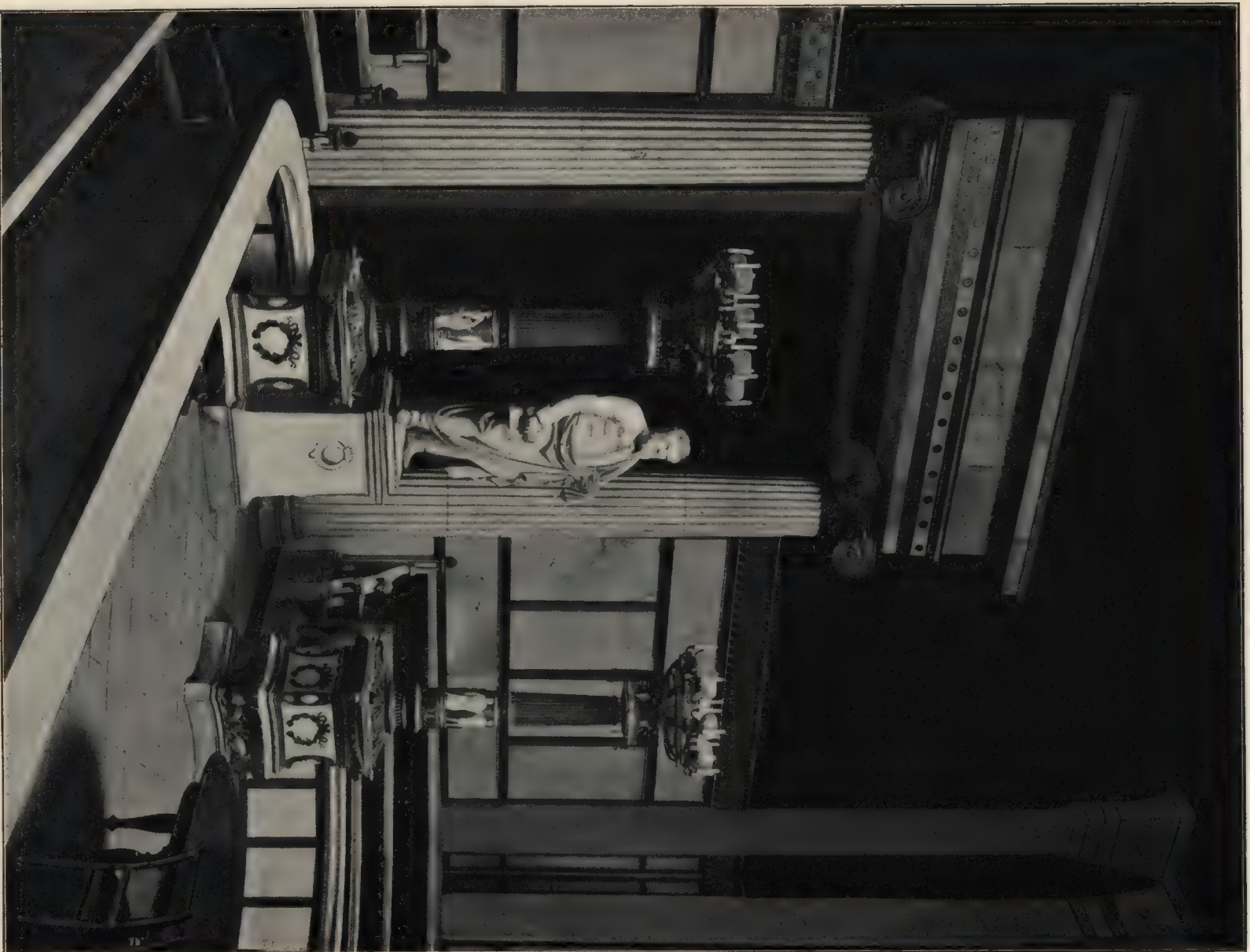


Hinterseite der Akademie Sina

Rear View of Academy Building

Académie Sina vue de derrière





Saal in der Akademie Sina

Hall of Academy Sina

Salle de l'Académie Sina





View of Numismatic Museum in the Academy Sina  
Ansicht des Numismatischen Museums in der Akademie Sina

Musée Numismatique dans l'Académie Sina

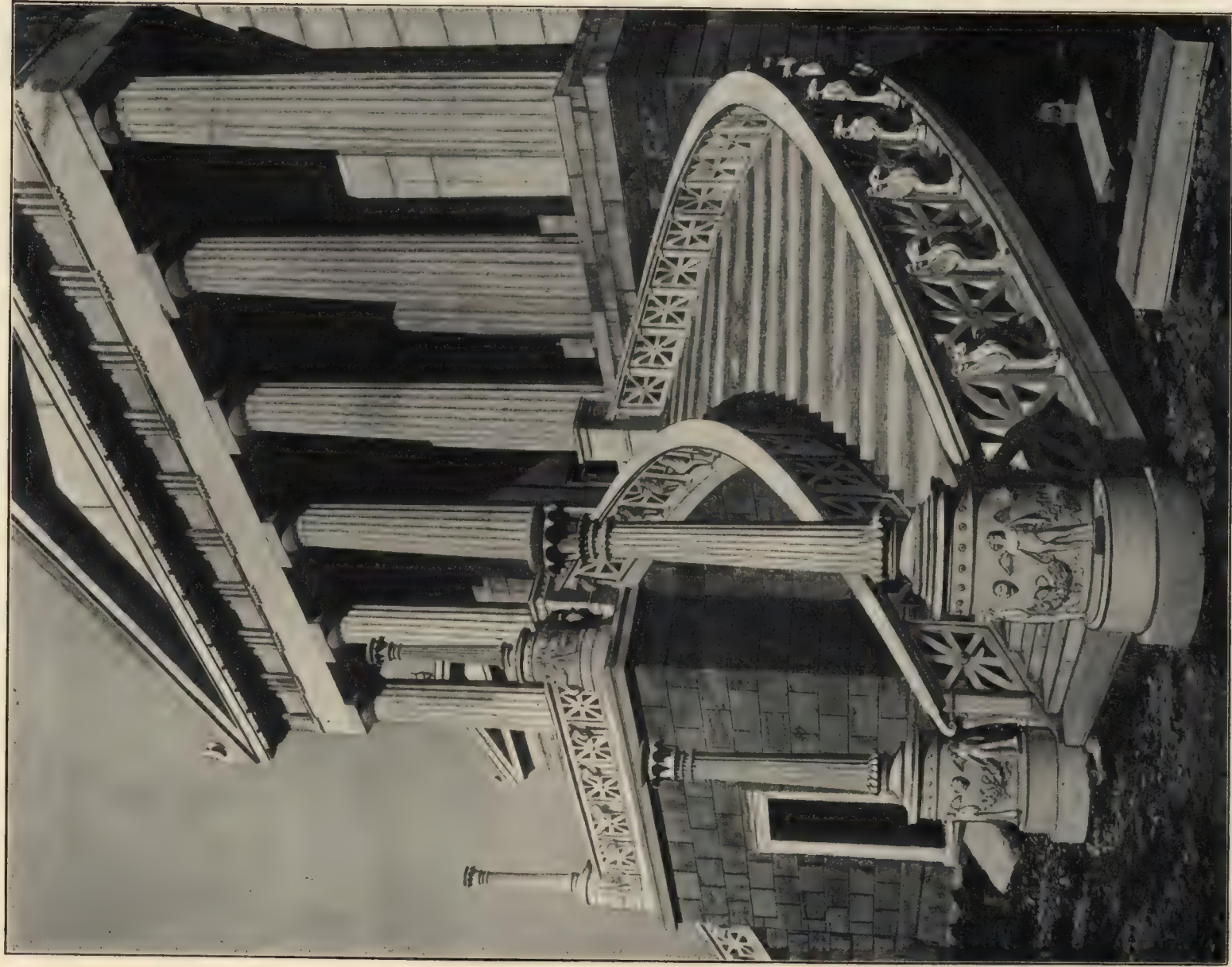




Exhibition Palace „Zappeion“ with Statue of the Donor Zappas

Ausstellungs-Palast „Zappeion“ mit der Statue des Stifters Zappas — Palais de l'Exposition „Zappéion“ en face la statue du fondateur Const. Zappas





Staircase of the Valliano Library

Treppenaufgang der Bibliothek Valliano

Escalier de la Bibliothèque Valliano



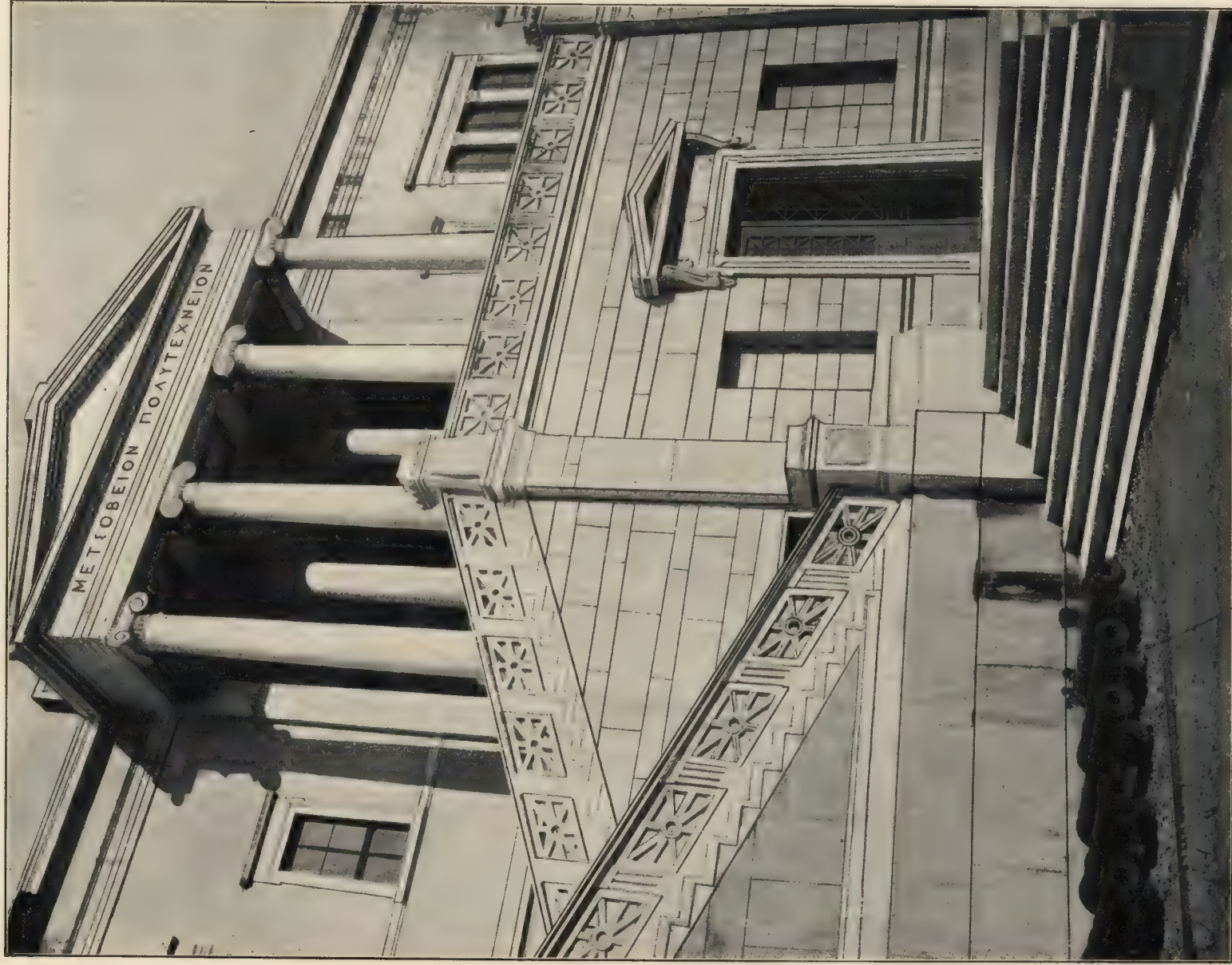


Front View of the Valliano Library

Vorderansicht der Bibliothek Valliano

Façade de la Bibliothèque Valliano





Polytechnical School Athens

Polytechnikum

Ecole Polytechnique à Athènes





Rear View of Chamber of Deputies Building

Hinterseite des Abgeordneten-Hauses

Chambre des Députés vue de derrière





Catholic Church of St. Dionysio in University Street

Katholische Kirche St. Dionysio, Universitäts-Strasse

Eglise catholique de St. Dionyse, Rue de l'Université





Rear Entrance to Royal Palace

Hinteres Portal des Königlichen Schlosses

Palais Royal entrée de derrière





Seitenportal des Königlichen Schlosses

Side Entrance to Royal Palace

Petite entrée du Palais Royal



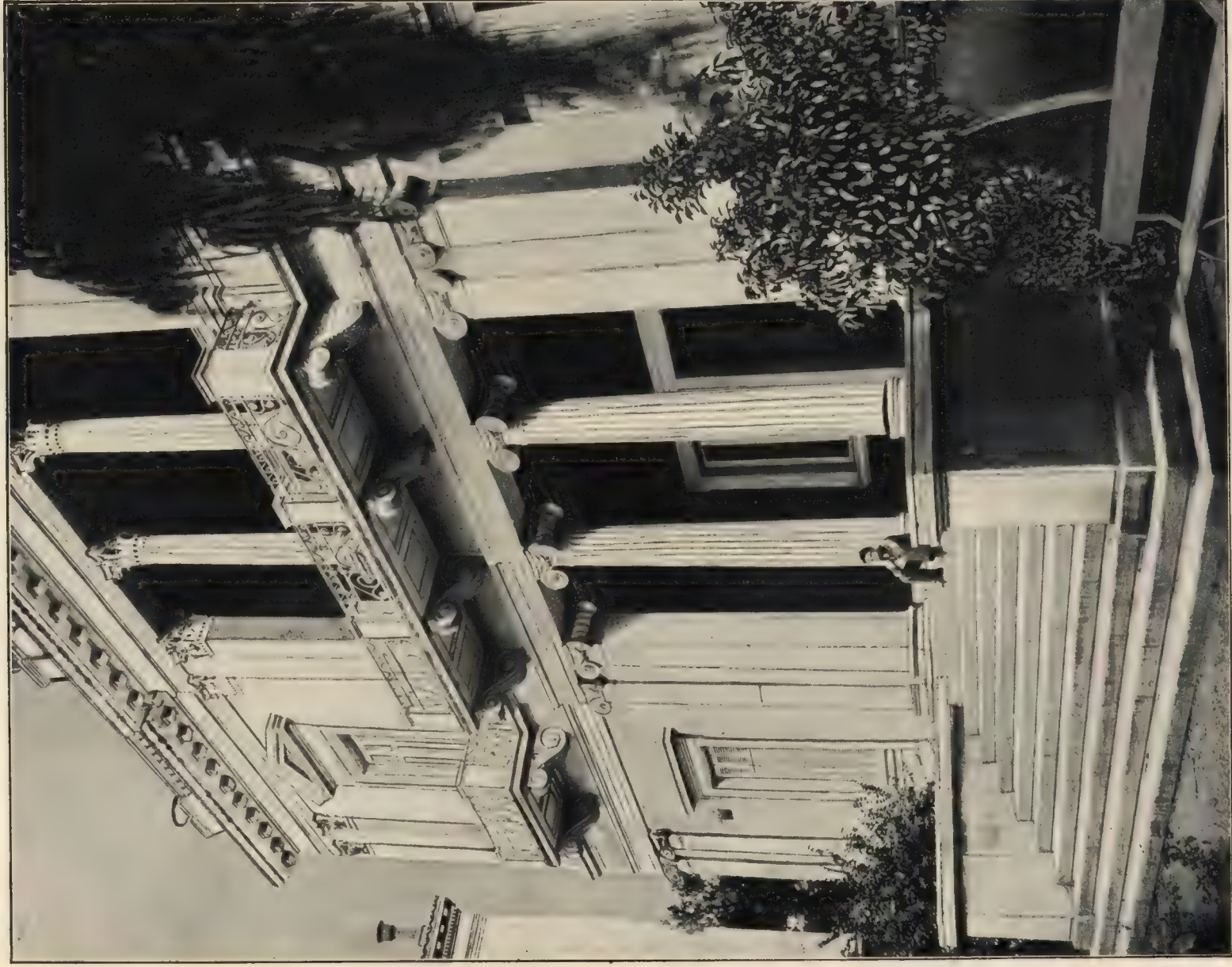


Portico in the Crownprince's Palace

Portique du Palais du Prince Royal

Säulengang im Kronprinzipalichen Palast

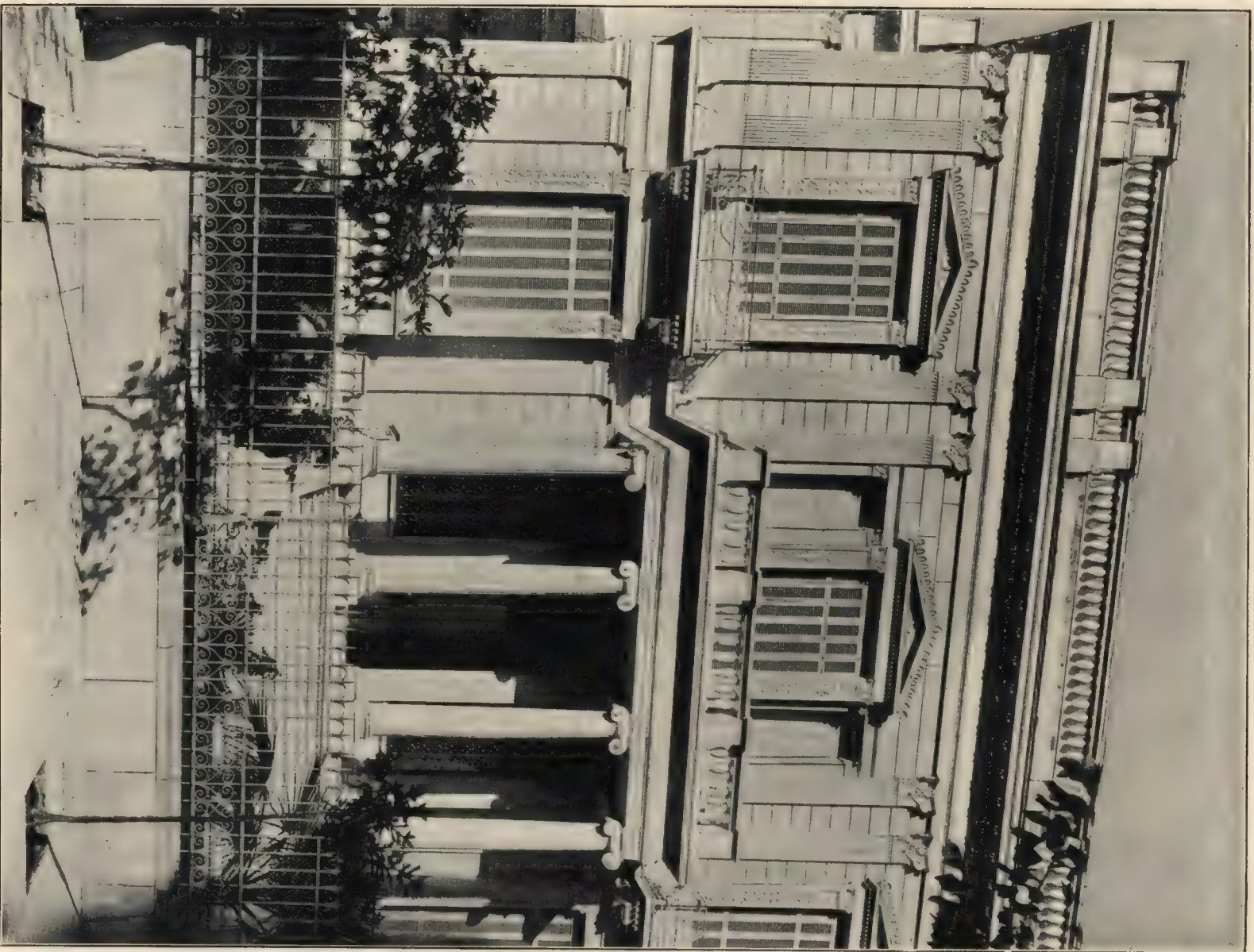




Hotel of Austrian Legation in Patissia Street

Hotel der Oesterreichischen Gesandtschaft in der Patissia-Strasse — Hôtel de la Légation d'Autriche





Privat-Haus, Kephissia-Strasse

Private House in Kephissia Street

Maison particulière, Rue de Képhissia





Former Hotel of Turkish Legation

Früheres Türkisches Gesandtschafts-Hotel

Ancien Hôtel de la Légation de Turquie





Private House on Constitution Square

Privat-Haus auf dem Constitutions-Platz

Maison particulière Place de la Constitution



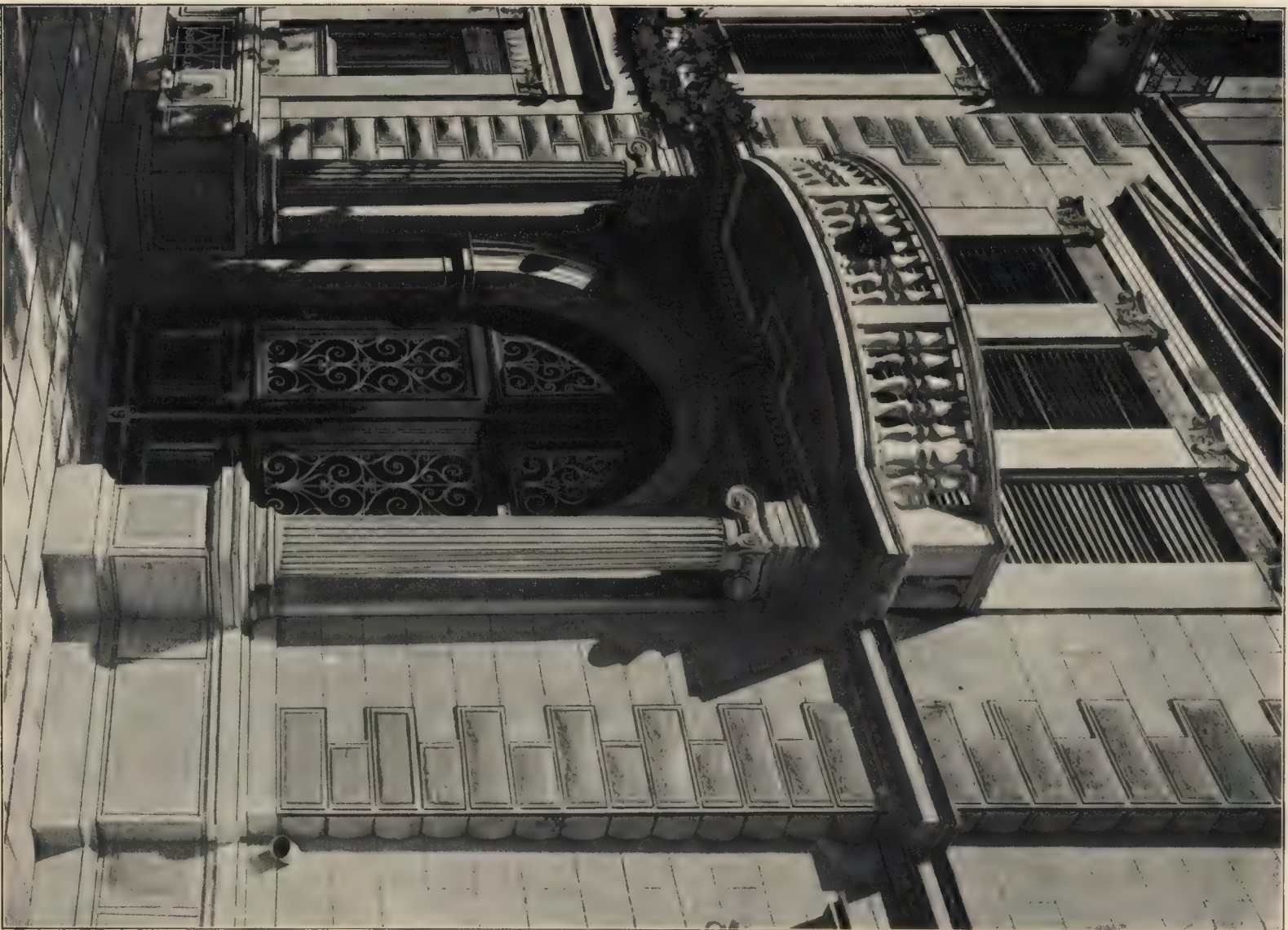


Entrance to Private House in Stadion Street

Portal eines Privat-Hauses in der Stadion-Strasse

Entrée d'une maison particulière, Rue de Stadion





Entrance to Private House in University Street  
Portal eines Privat-Hauses in der  
Universitäts-Strasse

Entrée d'une maison particulière,  
Rue de l'Université



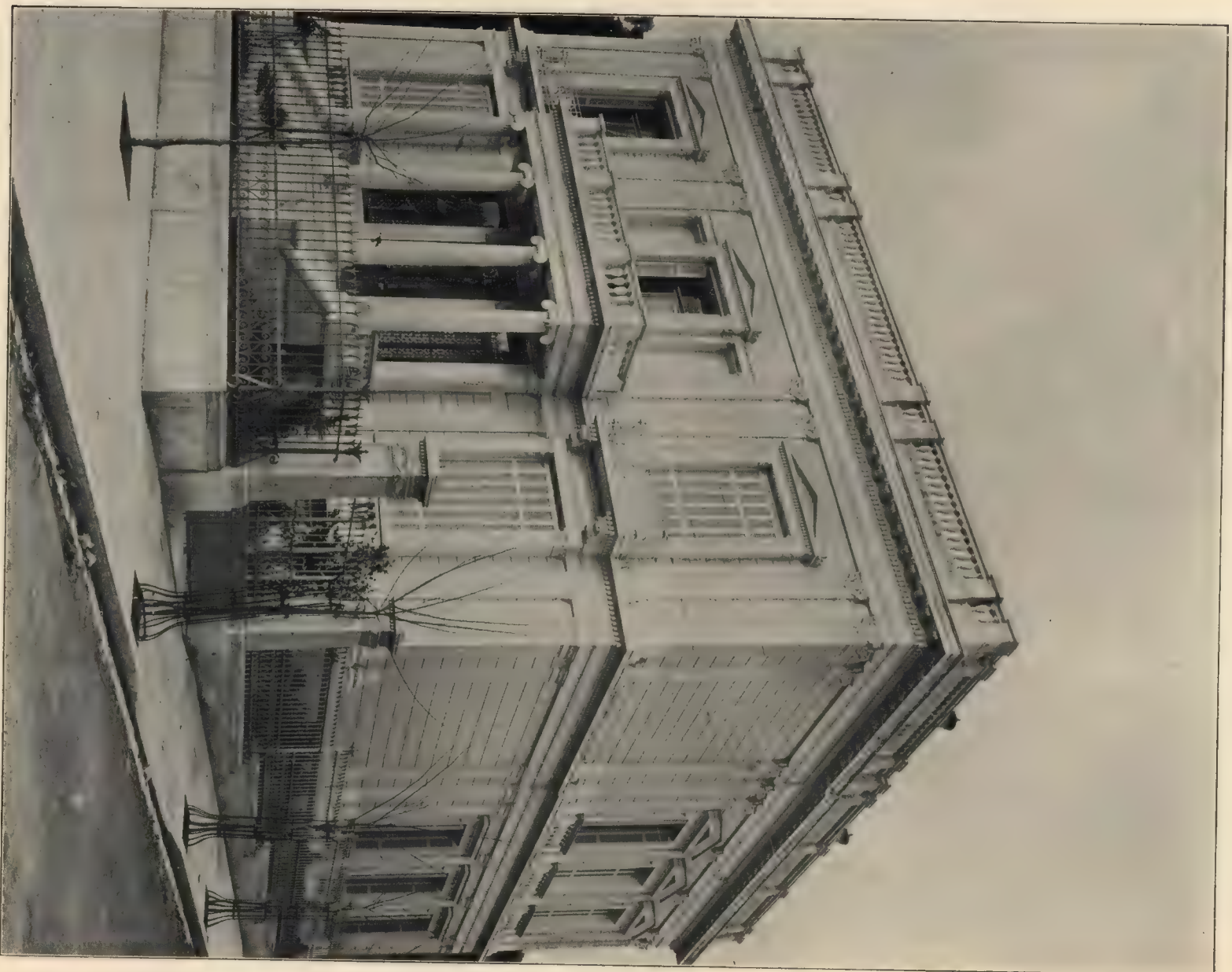


Private House in Philhellens Street

Privat-Haus in der Philhellenen-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue des Philhellènes





Private House in Kephissia Street

Privat-Haus in der Kephissia-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue de Képhissia





Private House in Kephissia Street

Privat-Haus in der Kephissia-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue de Képhissia





Private House. in Metropolitan Street

Privat-Haus in der Metropolitan-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue Métropolitaine





Haus Schliemann, Universitäts-Strasse

House Schliemann in University Street

Maison Schliemann, Rue de l'Université





Private House in Kephissia Street  
Privat-Haus in der Kephissia-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue de Képhissia





Building of the Bank of Athens Stadion Street

Gebäude der Bank von Athen, Stadion-Strasse

La Banque d'Athènes, Rue du Stadion





Building of the „Banque Ottomane de charge et de valeurs“ in Stadion Street  
Gebäude der „Banque Ottomane de charge et de valeurs“ in der Stadion-Strasse — „Banque Ottomane de charge et de valeurs“, Rue de Stadion



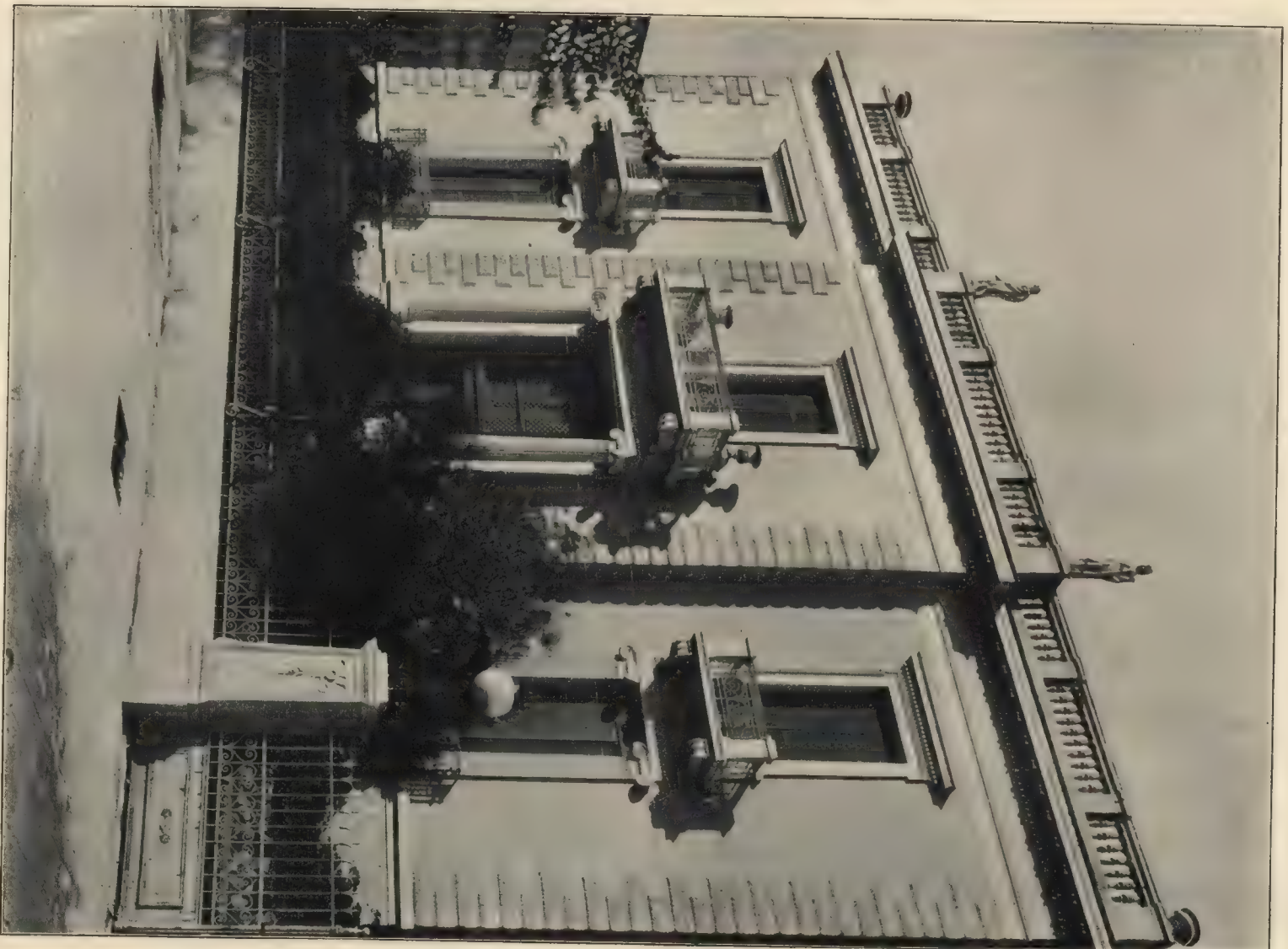


Private House in Hermes Street

Privat-Haus in der Hermes-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue Hermès





Privat-Haus

Private House

Maison particulière





Private House in Homer Street

Privat-Haus in der Homer-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue Homère





Privat-Haus in der Kephissia-Strasse

Private House in Kephissia Street

Maison particulière, Rue de Képhissia





Private House in Philhellens Street

Privat Haus in der Philhellenen-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue des Philhellènes





Private House in Stadion Street

Privat-Haus in der Stadion-Strasse

Maison particulière, Rue du Stadion





Byron - Denkmal

Monument of Byron

Monument de Byron





Varvakis-Denkmal

Monument of Varvakis

Monument de Varvakis





Mausoleum in Athens Cemetery

Mausoleum im Friedhof von Athen

Mausolée dans le cimetière d'Athènes





Grabmal im Friedhof von Athen

Monument in Athens Cemetry

Monument dans le cimetière d'Athènes





Grabmal im Friedhof von Athen

Monument in Athens Cemetry

Monument dans le cimetière d'Athènes





Grabmal im Friedhof von Athen

Monument in Athens Cemetry

Monument dans le cimetière d'Athènes





Mausoleum in Athens Cemetry

Mausoleum im Friedhof von Athen

Mausolées dans le cimetière d'Athènes





Mausoleum Schliemann in Athens Cemetery  
Mausoleum Schliemann im Friedhof von Athen

Mausolée Schliemann





Entrance to the Arsakeion (High School for Girls)

Portal am Arsakeion (Höhere Töcherschule) — Entrée à l'Arsakéion (école supérieure de jeunes filles)



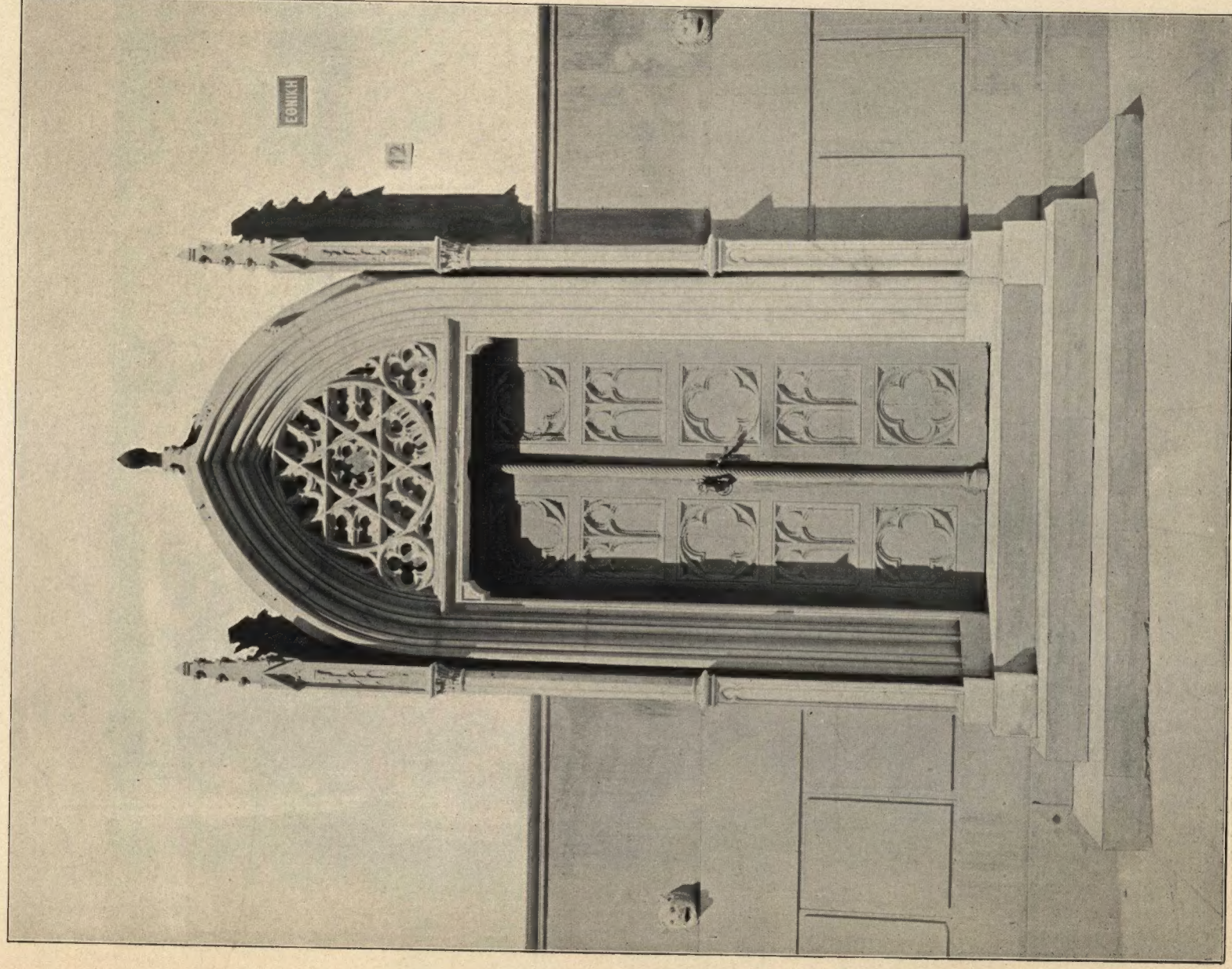


Treppenhaus eines Privathauses

Staircase of Private House

Escalier d'une maison particulière



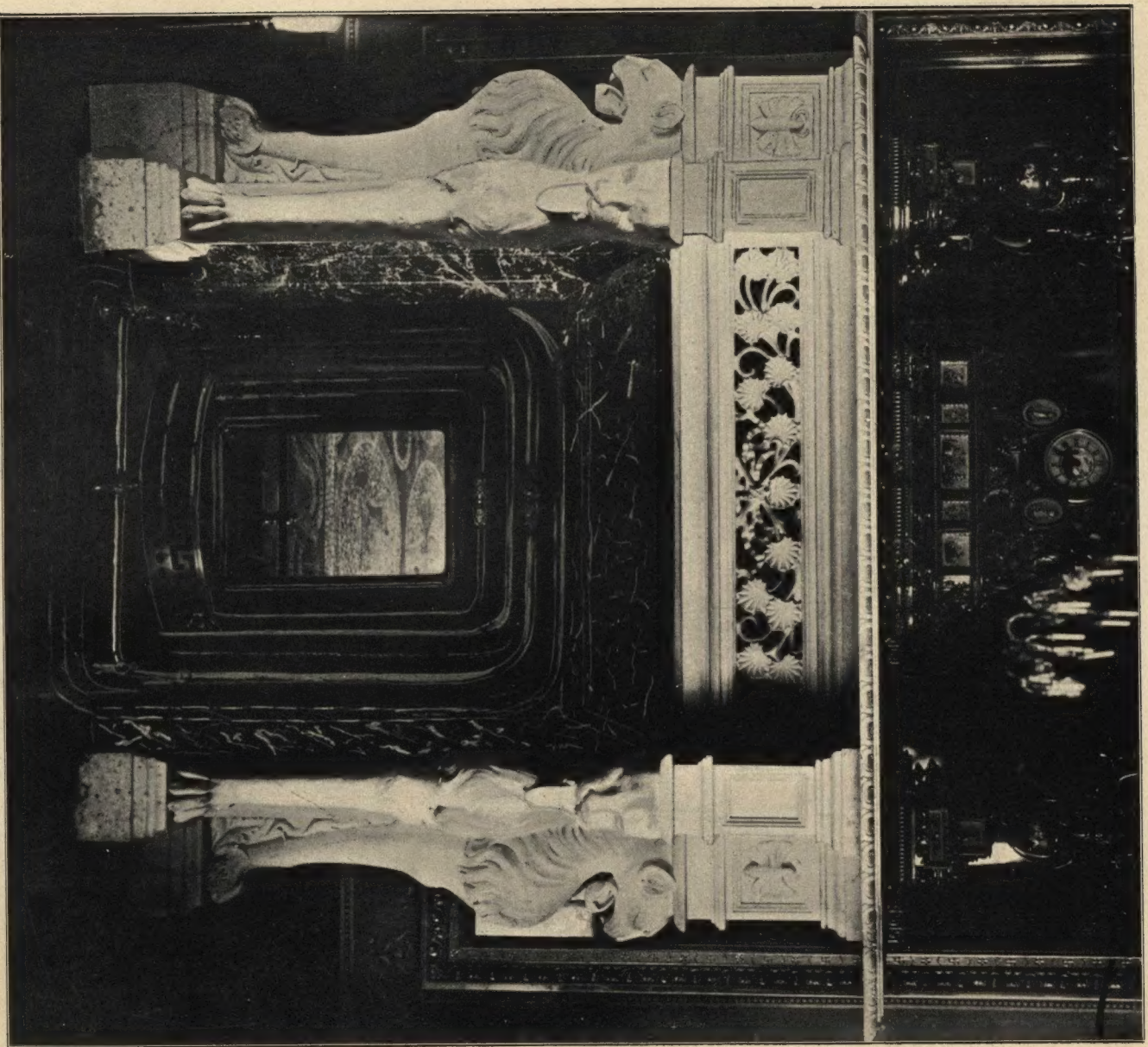


Entrance to Private House

Portal eines Privat-Hauses

Entrée d'une maison particulière





Kamin im Hause Schlemann

Fireplace in House Schlemann

Cheminée dans la maison Schlemann



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